Dr. Freeman advocated especially the establishment of certified milk dairies and also of pasteurizing the milk as is done in the Straus milk agencies. Dr. Darlington had no public comment to make on pasteurizing milk and contented himself with showing what efforts were being made by the city to purify the milk at the source of its supply. It is understood that Dr. Darlington believes that if pasteurizing is to be done, the individuals, rather than the health authorities, should do this work. A man who was authorized to tell what his views were said that the Health Commissioner did not believe in the city going into the cooking business for the people at large, one reason being that there was already too much paternalism.

Dr. Freeman said that milk in the days before sanitary methods were employed in its care was largely comparable to sewage, so far as the germs were concerned. He said millions of germs were to be found in it and that these came from dirt on the hands of the milkers, on the cows and in the water and utensils used in storing and selling the product. He declared that in recent years no less than 100 typhoid epidemics, fifty scarlet fever epidemics and twenty diphtheria epidemics had been traced to impure milk as their sole cause. High infant mortality may be traced almost

exclusively to it. Dr. Freeman said that there were three agencies for bettering conditions., One was argely to increase the force of inspectors that the Board of Health is now using. He said that if it had the money the board could do much more than it is doing now in lowering the death rate by securing pure milk. He praised the establishments run on strictly hygienic principles and whose product is certified to by medical authoriies. Only about 15,000 quarts of such milk, he declared, comes into New York a day. Then he praised the pasteurizing processes and said that they were first established in Paris in 1892 and had been copied by most European countries and by countries in South America and South Africa. He declared that the death rate of babies in Paris had been reduced from 17.10 per cent. to 4.06 per cent.

The Straus milk, he said, reaches only 1,600 babies in the city out of 62,000, and he declared that the death rate of babies fed one store milk was 19 per cent., while that of babies fed on pasteurized milk was only 3 per cent. It costs about 6 cents a day to feed a baby on pasteurized milk, and Dr. Freeman figured that for the two hot months of summer an expenditure of something like \$372 would save no less than sixteen babies' lives. He thought that \$23 to save a baby's life was not an excessive sum for philanthropists and city authorities to ponder

Dr. rreeman then exhibited numerous lantern slides showing dirty and clean stables; showing a map of Stamford, where one milkman alone caused no less than 400 typhoid cases; showing how millions of germs may be introduced into a milk pail from the dirt of the milker's hands and from the dirt of the milker's hands and by shaking the cow's udder. He advo-cated a reformed milk can, with the top partly closed, so that these germs from the cow could not be shaken into it. He also cow could not be shaken into it. He also gave illustrations of a milking machine by a vacuum process which has been tried abroad with fair success and which prevents the possibility of germs getting into the milk unless they are in the cow's udder when she is milked.

Dr. Freeman presented a table in closing which showed that in the summer of the babies raised on sterilized milk 56 per cent. thrived and 44 per cent. did not. On bottled milk the figures were: Good results, 61 per

milk the figures were: Good results, 81 per cent. and bad results, 39; condensed milk, good, 60 per cent., and bad, 40: Pasteurized milk, good results, 81 per cent. and bad results, 19 per cent. Those figures, he said, justified the Pasteurizing of milk.

Dr. Darlington said perventive measure

were better than corrective ones, and de clared that under the system which has been in operation for two years this city "has to-day a purer milk supply than ever before." He said that where he had fifteen inspectors out in the country trying to improve the conditions of the dairies he should have eighty. He told what adulterated milk consists of, according to the Sanitary Code, and then declared that in 1906 11,708 dairies in the State had been

inspected by the city authorities.

He said that about seven hundred such inspections were made a week. He declared that no one knew exactly how many dairies supplied New York with milk, but that it probably ran from 40,000 to 80,000. Al though Dr. Darlington did not say so, it was evident that it take his inspectors from three to seven years to get around to them all, if they inspect only 11,000 a year. He declared that the farmers were complying with the city's requirements, because otherwise they would find them

Dr. Darlington told how the railroad selves in trouble. companies had put on refrigerator cars in the last two years and had made ample preparations for an ice supply, spoke of the crusade against cow stables in this city, read the rules for the storage of milk in the city and spoke of the new rule, estab-lished this week, requiring the immediate cleansing of all milk receptacles as soon

as they are emptied.

Dr. Darlington said the board had found that many persons had been sending refuse back to the country in the empty cans. He told how he himself found cans in that condition last summer in East Third street and had had some aniline dyes put into the

'In a few days there came to this town a supply of beautiful pink milk from the dairy that used those cans." After finishing his paper Dr. Darlington showed some pictures on slides and said

"I think the first thing to do to get supply of good milk is to make the sources as pure as possible. That is what we are trying to do. I think that is the better way to go about it, rather than to regard too highly some of the things we see printed nowadays about remedying this matter."

W. H. Allen then said that laymen could accomplish much by spreading abroad the ideas of Dr. Freeman and added that if philanthropists could be made to realize the situation there would be a year number of nation there would be a vast number of rized milk depots in town and that ads upon thousands of babies' lives

he saved in consequence. he supervision of the milk supply of city by the Health Department conof inspection and condemnation and prosecution of offenders. The inspects to ascertain whether there is 3 per of fat in the milk that is sold and whether it also contains 12 per cent. of what are known as milk solids—that is, be kept at a temperature of not more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

divisions of inspection, one for the city proper and one for the country. There are about fifteen men at work in each of these divisions. The city inspection has been in vogue for several years. The country inspection has been in operation since June last. The city inspectors go to the retail shops, the wholesale places and to the railroad stations in New Jersey and in this city where the milk trains arrive. in this city where the milk trains arrive. In the winter, because of the cold weather, visits to the railroad terminals are made very rarely. In the summer an inspection is made of at least one station every night or in the early morning when the milk arrives.

If a city inspector from the looks and at a city inspector from the looks and taste finds that the milk in any place does not contain sufficient fat and solids and the lactometer he uses, a contrivance that in a broad way indicates impure milk, serves to back him up, he takes a sample and sends it, to the chemical laboratory of the Health Board for analysis. If the milk is found not to be up to requirements. of the Health Board for analysis. If the milk is found not to be up to requirements an arrest is made and prosecutions follow. In 1905 there were 806 convictions in the city and the amount of fines collected was \$16,435. Last year there were 644 convictions and the amount of the fines was \$13,045. The usual fine is from \$25 to \$30, the crime of adulterating or selling im-

victions and the amount of the nees was \$13,045. The usual fine is from \$25 to \$30, the crime of adulterating or selling impure milk being a misdemeanor. The guilty ones are rarely sent to jail, although a total of fifty-five days imprisonment was served by offenders last year.

The inspectors in the country go to the various creameries to which the farmers deliver milk and learn the names of the farmers who supply the place. Then a visit is supposed to be made to each of the farms for inspection. A card report is sent in telling about the number of cows, the sanitary condition of the animals and the place, how the farm is carried on and the like. One of the objections to this system of inspection is that to do it thoroughly it would take from two to three years at least for the inspectors to visit every farm supplying milk to New York city.

Although all the inspectors are appointed from civil sevice lists they have no authority whatever over the farmers who create the milk supply. All they can do is to report that this or that farmer does not supply good milk to the creamery or supply station good milk to the creamery or supply station along the railroad. The Board of Health here can write to the creamery man and tell him about the farmer and threaten to have the State license for the creamery revoked under a new law. The Health Department

under a new law. The Health Department says it finds that pressure from the creamery man will bring the farmer to terms because his milk will be refused.

New York city gets its milk from New York, New Jersey, the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, Connectiout, parts of western Massachusetts and from one of the counties in Vermont. Of course the local inspectors can have no authority whatever counties in Vermont. Of course the local inspectors can have no authority whatever in other States than New York and very little in that outside of the city. The milk belt reaches as far west as Ontario and Allegany counties and as far north as St. Lawrence county. The longest haul of milk to the city is from Messina Springs in St. Lawrence county, a distance of about 400 miles. The milk comes in refrigerator 400 miles. The milk comes in refrigerator cars and is sold about twenty-four hours after it is produced.

When the farmers bring in the milk to the creameries it is dumped into tanks. The purpose of this is to equalize the purity of the supply. If one or two farmers use water in adulteration the entire mass suffers little. However, if one or two farmers bring heavily laden germ milk that all goes into the tank. All that the Health Department does is to see that a creamery's output has 3 per cent. of fat in the aggregate and 12 per cent. of solids, and that the temperature is below 50 degrees. There is no bacteriological examination for tuberculosis germs or any other kind of germs.

If the milk of a certain district is of a very rich character, running, say, as high as 5 per cent. of fat, the creamery owners can dilute it with water and bring down can dilute it with water and bring down the percentage with safety. In fact, that once was one of the tricks of the trade, but it is said that the new State law which requires creamery owners to swear every month that they have added nothing to the milk has practically stopped that practice. It is also asserted that it does not pay the creamery man to lessen the grade of his milk, because thereby he lessens the value of the cream that he can get out of it.

get out of it. The milk requirements of New York city run from 1,600,000 to 1,700,000 quarts a day. Most of it comes to town in cans, but many large wholesale concerns bring it to town in bottles. Experts on milk assert that the only satisfactory milk that reaches New that this amounts to only from 10,000 to 20,000 quarts a day. Certified milk comes from dairies which are inspected regularly by an agent from the County Medical Society of New York.

A visit to the farm is made about once a rock and becterological tests of the product

week and bacteriological tests of the product are made. Milk that has less than 30,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre is considered wholesome, but, of course, any milk that shows tuberculosis or other disease germs is condemned and the cattle producting it are destroyed. Even that disease germs is condemned and the cattle producting it are destroyed. Even that kind of milk, it is asserted, can be made safe only by pasteurization, which means that it must be heated at a temperature of 165 degrees for twenty minutes. There is what is known as commercial pasteurization, which means heating the milk for a minute or less, so that it will not sour as rapidly as before, but this is not regarded as

The health authorities say that it would The health authorities say that it would be impracticable to send every quart of milk through a furnace when it reaches town and before it is sold. It is asserted that it would mean a delay of twenty-four hours or more in delivery, but this is met with the assertion that after milk is truly pasteurized it may be kept safely for weeks

without spoiling.

The purpose of pasteurization is solely The purpose of pasteurization is solely to destroy disease germs, especially tuberculin ones, with which cattle re so often affected. Its advocates say that adulteration of milk by water is not a serious matter, provided the water is clean water.
The health board takes the stand also that inclean milk is worse than adulaterated milk and that the only way to stop the sup-ply of unclean milk is to inspect the dairies compel the farmers to produce clean

The farm inspectors having no authority and a vast territory to cover, it is argue that the health board system, while pal liating the evil, is in no way a preventive and therefore until a complete system of inspection of farms with power to punish of inspection of farms with power to punish and correct abuses is put in operation by the State the sity inspection of farms is futile and that the only way to secure milk free from disease is to have every ounce of it pasteurized. Sterilizing milk means boiling it; pasteurizing it is simply heating it, so that the flavor is not changed in any

Way.

The Health Department has a chief inspector who has charge of the work of the inspectors in each of the two grand districts. He goes from one local district o another and acts as a sort of roundsman The department believes that it has capable inspectors and that they do their worl honestly. There are opportunities, how-ever, that face every one of them.

Hammerstein to Produce Saint-Saens's

"Helene." Oscar Hammerstein will put into imme diate rehearsal Saint-Saëns's "Hèlene," and the one act opera will be produced at the Manhattan Opera House within a short time. Mme. Melba will sing the rôle of Hélène, which was especially written for her and which she created when the opera was first produced at Monte Carlo in February, 1903. Dalmores will sing the rôle of Paris, in which he appeared when the opera was repeated in London during the summer of the same year. Mme. Donalda will be the Venus and Mme. de Cisneros will sing Pallas. The opera will be sung in French at the Manhattan Opera House.

New Singers for Hammerstein. Mr. Hammerstein has added a new so prano to his company at the Manhattan Opera House in Mme. Alice Zeppelli, who has recently been singing with an Italian troupe in Mexico. She will make her first appearance on Saturday as Marguerite in the law also requires that all milk must be kept at a temperature of not more than degrees fahrenheit.

The Health Department has two grand

pearance on Saturday as Marguerite in "Les Huguenots." Mr. Hammerstein has also engaged a new barytone, Victor Occellier, who will make his first appearance in the Sunday concert.

MUSICAL PLAY FROM ENGLAND

GEORGE GRAVES THE FEATURE OF "THE LITTLE MICHUS."

A Heavy First Act, but Some Amusing Lines Later for the English Comedian-Elita Proctor Otis, Alice Judson, Ruth Julian and Ernest Lambert in the Cast.

"I find that things that go in London don't go here," said George Graves at the end of the second act of "The Little Michus," which his vigorous and timely work had just saved from hopeless heaviness. The audience agreed.

This musical comedy which has run for two seasons at Daly's Theatre in London, had its first presentation in New York last night at the Garden Theatre. The first act dragged drearily along, and the curtain descended in a gloom that not even the best efforts of the performer's friends, with whom the house seemed well filled, could dissipate. The second act began as sadly, but Mr. Graves's appearance put some life and spirit into the action. It was easy to see why there were no good lines in the first act. They were all reserved for Mr. Graves in the second. His personal success saved the piece from probable complete collapse, but even so it is doubtful if its New York welcome is a very protracted

The story is French, but the innocent French that even the boardingschool girl can listen to. It has to do with two girls, one the daughter of General Des If and the one the daughter of General Des If and the other of Michu the shopkeeper, but both known as the little Michus. The babies were mixed in the bathtub at the age of one month, and since that time no one had ventured an opinion on which was the little Marquise and which was the shopkeeper's child.

When the General came to claim his offspring the trouble began. He had promised her in marriage to a dashing young officer of his regiment, who had saved his life and with whom both girls were already and quite conveniently in love. The

ready and quite conveniently in love. The strawberry mark in the case was a portrait of the General's wife. A powder puff, a patch and a fichu deftly adjusted before

a patch and a fichu deftly adjusted before the eyes of the audience soon transformed one of the little Michus into a dainty Marquise, a perfect likeness of the portrait. The other little Michu was quite content to marry her father's assistant and everything ended happily.

The parts of the two girls were played by Miss Alice Judson and Miss Ruth Julian. Both were very pretty and winsome, and sang their not especially exacting rôles with grace and vivacity. Their duet, a "Prayer to St. Valentine," was their most pleasing number.

most pleasing number.

Miss Elita Proctor Otis appeared as Miss Elita Proctor Otis appeared as Madame Michu, a market woman of the Halles. She played the part with good humor and spirit, and although her friends may reget her departure from the serious and substantial work in which she long since won a place, yet her amusing characterization goes far to prove her versatility, if such proof were needed. Her song in the last act was one of the few musical numbers that stayed with one after leaving the theatre.

George Fortesque, with a perceptibly diminished girth, played Michu. Perhaps a larger girth, or at least a fatter part, would have helped him, for few laughs came his way.

way.

The Captain of the Hussars, Rigaud, was played by William C. Weedon, one of Savage's old singers. His part, like most of the others, had little about it that was tuneful, and his enunciation was so bad that the audience could not understand that the reway.

what little there was.

Bagnolet, the soldier servant, was made amusing by the astonishing legs of Ernest Lambart. Mr. Lambart does not pretend to sing, and from what the audience heard it is lucky he does not.

HARBOR COPPER THIEVES

Prospering Greatly, With Prices at the Fence 20 Cents a Pound.

The theft of copper from lighters in this harbor, which is an old established industry, is flourishing greatly. Until thieved were knocking off the ends of pigs, slabs, bars and wire bars of copper in harbor transit. late they have been helping themselves to whole pigs and bars, averaging 100 pounds each. The receivers of stolen 100 pounds each. The receivers of stolen goods pay 20 cents a pound for the plunder, and it is believed keep their thieves well advised of the intended movements of lighters from the loading berths to the places of discharge for electrolytic works.

The volume of the traffic in smelted copper that is taken over this harbor is more than 400,000,000 pounds a year. Several operators of electrolytic works hereabout say that almost every copper lighter that has moved in this harbor within a year has been robbed of copper. Much of the stealing is done in daylight hours.

CORTLAND'S EXILES DINE.

Up-Staters and Their Wives Hold Their

Seventh Yearly Reunion. Nearly two hundred "emigrants," as they styled themselves, from Cortland county held their seventh annual dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. A good half of the wanderers to New York city were women.

The speakers were M. Kane, James McLachlan, Charles H. Moore and Col. D. L. Brainard, U. S. A., who conducted the Greely Arctic expedition. All are products of Cortland county and the county expressed its appreciation of what they had done. Col. Brainard gave a short account of the rescue of the survivors of his party by Captain, now Admiral, W. S. Schley

U.S. N.

On the back of the printed programmes appeared what was said to be the Cortland family tree, including every man in the northern part of the State who had ever by any chance set his foot on Cortland soil. The Cortlandites proudly displayed on a prominent branch a pear labelled "Boss of New York State, Thurlow Weed." Another the family man labelled "Boyd Harum" bit of fruit was labelled "David Harum."
Songs composed for the occasion were
sung to popular airs and the one which
tickled the gathering most was entitled tickled the gathering most was entitled "Everybody Loves Cortland," to the tune of "Everybody Works but Father." One

Everybody loves Cortland: it's a rattling good old Full of snap and ginger, everybody hustling round Shops and schools and factories, and Patsey Conway's band. Everybody loves the old town, throughout the

Dinner of Minnesota Men. About forty persons attended the annual dinner of the Minnesota Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Ex-Gov. William Merriam of Minnesota was toastmaster and made an informal address. Special menu cards were painted by Miss Bessie Proctor, niece of Senator Proctor of Vermont. Among those present were Charles R. Bradbury, E. D. Mulford, Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., W. F. Newell, George McNeir, Ansel Oppenheim, W. P. Clough, Eugene G. Hay and John and Edward Housman.

Lightship Signalling for Help.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31 .- Diamond Shoal lightship No. 72 is reported in distress and signalling for assistance. It is not thought that the vessel and crew are in great danger, although a stiff gale is blowing and the sea is rough. Assistance has been sent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31 .- Miss Mildred Morris, BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Miss Mildred Morris, daughter of the late John B. Morris, was married to-day to John Chester Bachus Pendleton, son of Capt. Harry Pendleton, U.S.N., retired, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., at the home of the bride. The bride was given away by her brother, John B. Morris of New York. She is the only sister of Mrs. Henry Clews. Jr.

Gen. Chas. King's

New Romance of Army Life in the Philippines, entitled

Captured

12MO, CLOTH, ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS, \$1.50.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The demand for halls is as great now as t is during the summer months when the theatrical companies begin to do their midsummer rehearsing before they take further use of the armories for athletic purposes has dispossessed in the middle of the winter scores of tennis clubs. They now find themselves homeless and every available space is in demand. The owners of halls have not been slow to take ad-vantage of the situation and are asking prices they never got before.

"Lonely in New York!" exclaimed the little woman. "I was never less lonely in my life. Before I came here from the West I thought I should probably never make any acquaintances, but on the con trary New York seems to me to be the asiest place in the world to get acquainted. True, you may not know your next door neighbor. Acquaintance does not go by ocality here, but by similarity of tastes. If you can get the tiniest opening wedge, in the shape of a club or a church guild or a charitable society or a political history class, the whole of that world receives you. If you play bridge, or even euchre, you can make acquaintances at once. You need not even wait for invitations. There are places where bridge is played for charity. Those are available to any lady who cares to buy a ticket, and there she will make many acquaintances. New York hostesses seem to me amazingly hospitable. I have known more than one of them to invite entire women's clubs to receptions when perhaps they had never seen or heard of a large number of the women."

Richard Strauss, the composer of Salome," is known to be a very prudent person, but as he is to receive at least \$5,000 this year for the rights to produce his opera in this country, it was supposed that he in this country, it was supposed that he might evince some interest in its success. After the dress rehearsal Otto Neitzel, his friend and a famous German critic, sent him a cable. Heinrich Conried sent him one after the performance. Then Alfred Hertz, the conductor, who had studied the work with him, expressed his enthusiasm at a quarter a word. To this day the compager has taken no notice of day the composer has taken no notice of these cablegrams, and the staff of the Metropolitan Opera House is patiently awaiting the arrival of a post card.

"I've been travelling on the subway since it was opened," said a New Yorker, and the other day I found out something new about it. I was on an express, which had stopped between the Worth street and Brooklyn Bridge stations, and looking Brooklyn Bridge stations, and looking out of the window saw 'Duane street' painted on the wall of the subway. The train moved along a bit further and there was 'Reade street' painted on the wall. It was a surprise to me to learn that the streets were marked below ground as well as above, and there was a certain amount of satisfaction in that knowledge, for not only can one tell just how far away one is from the one tell just how far away one is from the next station but the tedium of underground travel is relieved by looking for the street

"I suppose," said the woman whose clothes were scattered all about the room, "that I ought to put these things away, but it is hardly worth while. That French woman will be here in a little while to give me a lesson, and I'll only have to take them out

lesson in what?" asked the early "In packing trunks," was the reply. "I found out the other day that there are expert packers now who give instruction in their art, the same as other professionals teach cooking or physical culture. As I travel a good deal, and am always unfortunate enough to get things mussed and broken when packed in my unsystematic way, I thought it advisable to take a few way, I thought it advisable to take a few lessons. My teacher guarantees in six lessons a sufficient degree of perfection to insure the transportation of a trunk through Europe without even wrinkling a shirt

A visitor to New York, hailing from one of the newer towns, in which streets are laid out in angles, and front is front and back is back, and there is no getting around it, said, as he looked at old St. Paul's Church it, said, as he looked at old St. Paul's Church for the first time: "There's only one thing the matter with that church—the steeple's on the wrong end." New Yorkers have up to the present time been quite satisfied with the place of that modest spire, but now it is become a mooted question as to whether or not it really knows which end it is on and whether having it on the other it is on, and whether having it on the other end would help the old church to put on a

bolder front.

A young man whose eyes had been troubling him consulted an oculist. "What you want to do," said the specialist, "is to take a trip every day on the ferry or in New Jersey, Long Islandany place where you can see long distances. Look up and down the river, across fields, or if the worst comes to the worst go to the top of a skyscraper and scan the horizon from that point. The idea is to get distance. You use your eyes a great deal, and always at closure. your eyes, great tuse them any other way in town. Even when not reading or writing the vision is limited by small rooms and narrow streets. No matter in what direction you look there is a blank wall not far away to shut off sight."

President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress recommending the appropriation of \$25,000 for the collection of Fulton relics for exhibition at the international maritime exposition at Bordeaux recalls the fact that until a comparatively recent time the shed on the pier from which the Clermont started on her first trip up the Hudson was still standing. This pier is now leased by John H. Starin, the steamboat man. When he found it necessary to have larger pier sheds to accommodate his cargoes he pulled down the old structures, including the Fulton shed. The pieces of this were carefully numbered as they were taken down and carried to Glen Island, Mr. Starin's summer resort. There the shed was put together again. relics for exhibition at the international There the shed was put together again.

Italo Campanini, who a quarter of a century ago used to be the operatio idol of this city, just as Caruso is to-day, is buried in Parma, and his grave lies between those of Paganini and Bottesini. Every year a New York woman who was a stockholder at the old Academy of Music in the golden days of the tenor's career makes a pilgrimage to Parma to lay a wreath on the grave.

Now that game is so scarce and fresh game impossible under the law, the invention of the poultry dealers has not failed them. Young broiling turkeys are not now in market and the poussin or squab chicken In market and the poussin or squab chicken has ceased to be a novelty. The young broiling guinea fowl has therefore come in as the delicacy of the winter. The fowls are not as large as a grouse, and when split and broiled the white meat of the breasts is as delicate as any game that was ever put on the market. It is just now the most popular alternative to the inevitable duck or squab of this season.

DUVEEN-BROS.

302 Fifth Avenue, WISH TO ANNOUNCE that the Loan Exhibition of Rare Chinese Porcelains In Aid of

VARIOUS CHARITIES

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL

FEBRUARY 16TH, 1907.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS. Among the letters in Maitland's "Life of Sir Leslie Stephen" is an epistle to Stephen's friend, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., in which there are some notable comments upon Tennyson. "The last remark able person with whom I made an acquaintance was the queer old poet Tennyson. We spent a month at Freshwater and saw

to speak irreverently, that I ever saw." Dr. Wilfred Grenfell is preparing a volume on Labrador which he designs to be standard for information about that country. The chapters on economics, the coast and fjords he will write himself. The chapters on history, flora, fauna, sports and the Indians of the interior will be written by specialists, professors in leading universities and holders of scientific places under the Canadian Government.

a deal of him and his pleasant wife and

children. He is the queerest old bloke,

A book on the conditions-social, economic and religious-of South America will be published at a future date under the title of "The Neglected Continent." Francis E. Clark, the author, starts on a tour this month during which he will visit Panama, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina and Brazil, and probably Uruguay and Paraguay, to gather information of every sort that will help the world to understand the problems facing Christian civilization in South America. Dr. Clark is the founder and president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Elwyn Barron's story "Marcel Levignet" is being published in England under the title of "The Triple Soar."

E. Phillips Oppenheim is under contract to produce two novels a year. These first appear serially, and his English publishers bring out his stories in book form several months ahead of his American publishers The Malefactor," which has just been issued in this country, was published early in the Autumn in London under the title of "Mr. Wingrave, Millionaire."

James Edmund Vincent's "Highways and Byways in Berkshire" includes expeditions from Abingdon and Wallingford, King Alfred's country, a river trip from Oxford to Windsor and other paths which the writer has followed and makes interesting with legend, tradition, folktale and literary association. Investigations into the method of Amy Robsart's death at Cumnor Place have led the author to believe that Leicester caused his wife to be murdered and that Scott's version of the tragedy in "Kenilworth" may be historically correct Of Cumnor Place hardly one stone is left upon another, but the church contains some relies of Amy Robsart and the tomb

Mrs. George McCracken, under the pseudonym L. A. M. Priestley, in "The Love Stories of Some Famous Women has selected eight women of strong character and told how and with what effect they have fallen in love. Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Isabel, Lady Burton, are quoted as women of strong personality who wedded men of equal or greater calibre and found happiness in marriage. George Eliot in her irregular alliance with George Henry Lewes found domestic bliss marred by social disapproval, Mrs. Siddons overshadowed her husband. Mme. Roland married a great man, to find him to be emotionally her antithesis: Charlotte Brontë, after amazing the world with Jane Eyre, married a country curate of blameless life who, the author claims, dis approved of her literary habits.

Mr. Harold Bindloss, the author of the new novel "The Dust of Conflict," which will be published in February, has chosen Cuba as the scene of his story, and the blowing up of the Maine is one of the dramatic episodes of the plot. Mr. Bindloss is an Englishman, who lives a quiet country life at Great Corby, Carlisle, England. His diversions from literary work consist of wheeling, boat building and gardening. Like Crusoe, he lives on the products of his own gardening, and he declares that this regimen keeps him in the best of health. "I have no literary acquaintances, he writes of himself "In fact, my asso ciates in England are mostly postmen, and when possible railroad men. One finds them so much more interesting."

Lady Dorothy Nevill in her recent book gives us the real reason for the decline of conversation, the preponderance of "the commercial element in society." "The old eisured aristocracy of the past," she says, "delighted in gathering together people of conversational power, and for this reason alone certain individuals whose sole credentials were their wit and mental cultivation were accorded a place in society. There were several such men, of whose origin nothing was known or asked. A brilliant conversationalist enjoyed special privileges, and when he talked other people were content to listen." Lady Dorothy's first season took her to fifty balls, sixty parties, about thirty dinners and twentyfive breakfasts, which list makes us wonder if these days are after all more full of engagements than those of our predecessors.

Mabel Osgood Wright will have a new book in the spring list. It is a story pure and simple, entitled "Poppea of the Post Office." Its setting is semi-rural, and as the title suggests, it is made up of character sketches which "Barbara's" admirers will read with interest.

The Americans have contributed more

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Issue of February 1st-Now Ready

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besides saving the house from being

torn down to make room for a new hotel,

also includes the perpetual care of the

graves of both Shelley and Keats. The

room where Keats died is constantly visited

Lady Amy Baker of England has trans-

lated into French the chapter from W. S. Harwood's book about the work of Luther

the peasants and in helping them to rea

better results from their land. For this

purpose she is starting a horticultural

ociety at Grasse for the breeding of per-

fumes along the lines suggested in Mr

Harwood's book. The purpose is to teach

the peasants how to propagate and improve

existing flowers and how to intensify their

perfumes as well as to produce others in

Investigation concerning the statute upon which Mrs. Caroline Abbott Stanley's

story "A Modern Madonna" was founded

-the law empowering a man to will away

his unborn child-has resulted in finding the law still in force in over thirty States.

In some of these States Mrs. Stanley's

book is being used to arouse sentiment

against the law and to bring about a repeal.

teenth century and the first twenty-five

years of the nineteenth century make up

what Agnes Repplier calls "A Happy Half

Century." Writing on this theme in the

current Harper's she says: "It was not a

time distinguished—in England at least—for wit or wisdom, for public virtues or for

private charm; but it was a time when

literary reputations were so cheaply gained

that nobody needed to despair of one. A

taste for platitudes, a tinge of Pharisaism,

an appreciation of the commonplace— and the thing was done." The most com-

fortable characteristic of the period, and

one which excites our deepest envy, Miss

Repplier finds in the universal willingness

to accept a good purpose as a substitute

his paper in the Atlantic published last

year on "The Commercialization of Litera-

ture." He holds the literary agent re-

sponsible for much of this, and says among

other things: "It would be an immense

other things: "It would be an immense gain for the cause of literature and to the profit of all worthy authors (though at the expense of unworthy ones) if the "commercial enterprise" that has come in from Wall Street and the energetic West were taken out of the publishing business—if the competition consisted simply in selecting books wisely, making them tastefully and honestly, informing the interested public of their existence, and supplying

public of their existence, and supplying

The Lonely Lady

A new and interesting

character at the Bookstores

might effect through their own merits.

them to whatever legitimate de

distributed.

The last twenty-five years of the eigh-

commercial quantities.

by both English and American travellers.

At All Newsstands

than double the sum given by the English for the purchase of the house in Rome at the foot of the Spanish steps where Keats died. The inscription on the building says that "The young English poet, John Keats, died in this house on February 24, 1821, MONTHLY PUBLICATION aged 26." The "Keats-Shelley memorial,"

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>
> Geraldine Farrar's Early Years,
> Emilie Frances Bauer.
> The Paris Opera,
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